WEBNESDAY, February 9, 1864

neigndier Generals Hoke and Clingman. We mentioned yesterday, very concisely, the part taken by these Officers in the late move Newbern. We recur to the subject again, des of these two officers. This is at once discovered in the tone and temper of their commands. Their men are cheerful on the battle and as in the camp-brave and impetuous as ler the fire of shell or musketry, ready and | ing eyes-that animated bust? enger always to be led against the enemies of

These two officers are strikingly dissimilar to Gen. Clingman, under rather a nervous and excited exterior, is remarkably cool and self-possessed. A statesman of much experience and unusual endowments, he is also an officer of extensive and varied military reading, and evidently a student of the art of war. In a position where judgment and decision of purpose are requisite, and acting on his own discretion, he would be sure to make his mark.

His compeer in the late move. Gen. Hoke, is a selendid specimen of a bold, adventurous and during leader. There is about his bearing a laftance of danger and an assurance of success that at once inspires the confidence of his men and claims their most vigorous exertions. A vers short acquaintance with Gen. Hoke, will a conviction of his military merit. He is every inch a type of a true soldier; celent, enterprising, rapid in his combinations and movements and always sanguine. He is analysis in a separate command. His route of | Caldwell. the chemy from Rachelor's Bridge was comelets, and most handsomely done; and if human parors were not lible to exhaustion, he would even now have been setted in Newbern-for he only reached the Railroad a moment too latebush in time to see the train pass on, bearing the panic-stricken troops of his discomfitted caes. His men had pursued them for five miles, tune favored them with a moment of time, the train would have been captured and wa'l have borne them into the midst of well to begin with these, the "tufts of grass," . A stanished and dismayed Yankees.

North Carolina owes all henor to these gallant defenders. Not all the vile conduct of disloyal agitators can offace the honor of these

### The Late Colonel Shaw.

The most melanchely incident connected | Senator Reade's appointment had ass with sir Life move upon Newbern, was the | tounded, in some degree, the people of this death of this useful and meriforious offi- State. He was represented to have made and evidently purely at random. He was plete with abuse of our Government and favoraftery and producing death almost in the dangerous project of this band of disturbers lasta t. Colonel Shaw was a valuable officer, It was further said that Gov. Graham had performance of every daty, however slight was given to these representations of Mr. or unimportant. He emitted no effort, and Reade's caucus debut, by the fact that in a punctuality and the maintenance with which | position on the Superior Court bench -- which, he attended to every duty testimeny is by way of parenthesis, would seem to be suffihome by his brother officers, to his high- c'ent honor for any one man at any one time. and patriotic devotion to the couse,

We met his remains at Kinsten. They were weapped in his morbid clock, and we ception. When these representations were his countenance. His fast thought seemed to a smile of satisfaction.

His afflicted family will mourn his death, and his country will share their sorrow. His name will be inscribed to posterity upon the roll of martyred heroes, who have perished in the sacred cause of liberty. - -

## Colonel Wood.

This accomplished officer of the President's of the most gallant and successful exploits of

captured; but owing to her being so close in, listment, as it has been to induce desertion. Mr. moments, adding to the construction of the side of the J chasten county merings use of the Yankee and tory inhabitants of Newbern.

C.l. Wood came off safe and brought most

agreeable gentleman.

and not reach those places, and we know they | meeting adjourned. vestigation will be made, and the delinquent will be duly reported to the Department.

GEN. McClellan. - No better illustration is needed of the fickleness and worthlessness of Yankee public opinion than the besetted idolatry with which the Young Napoleon was once regarded throughout the United States, and the utter contempt into which he has now fallen. His elaborate defence of his conduct only provokes the jeers and sarcasm of those who but yesterday were loudest in his praise and worshipped him as a demigod. Unfortunate NeClellan! Ridiculous Yankee mation !

Good for the Boys.

If we hear aright, the Guilford meeting of agitators was a boisterous and disorderly concern, in which the hootings, howlings, screechings and whistlings, of the boys was not the least sensible of the performance .-Verily, when men are run mad with folly and passion-"out of the mouth of babes and sucklings, wisdom is perfected." But the wonder is extraordinary, that all the oratory of that distinguished political debater, Mr. R P. Dick, could not produce harmony! Where is all his plethoric declamation-those weep-

"Och, Paddy O'Hone, has it come to this?" Surely, something must have gone wrong with the boys, or the speaker, . They must have discovered something. What was it ?-The proceedings are slow of coming. Shill we have the whole of them when they do come? We have tried in vain to get those of the Thompson's Store Meeting, in this county. This meeting was called by Messrs, Rogers and Laws, to get instructions-the call was advertised in the Standard-the meeting was held-Mr. Russ denies being there-this is sufficient-we had heard he was-but all hands persist they never have heard of the proceedings. It seems that our friend George Thompson not only squeeched the purposes. but has annihilated the proceedings of the

We beg, however, not to lose the charming entertainment at Greensboro'-so unique in itself-and in the chief operators, so homegeneous-ancient pistols that have always the very man for success, if fortune shall ever | been primed at the same tube, and fired from Payer him with opportunity to exhibit these | the same barrel-Hon, R. P. Dick, and D. F.

By all means let us have all the proceedings of the Guilford meeting-speeches, speakers, boys, eggs, and all. Let us have the whole drema, that we may judge whether it was

We head this article "Good for the Boys," not because we wish to see this eggstorm inaugurated; but in the absence of better means to put down such agitations, it is perhaps as before the Government shall be obliged to try " what virtue there is in stones."

# Senator Reade; His Resolution and Speech

We have read the report of the Senator's speech on the presentation of his resolution of thanks to Brig. Gen. Johnston's brigade.

err. He fell a victim to a shot from the ene- in some secret caucus of agitators held in this my's skirmishers fired at very long range, city during the last Legislature, a speech restruck in the threat, the ball severing the log a Convention-the most odious and and his death is sincerely deployed. He was replied to the dangerous dectrines of Mr. one of those men who took a pride in the Reade successfully and usefully. Coloring selves. touch and honorable bearing, to his courage | But there is a peruliar restlessness of character about these who are born upon the bold waters of the Dau-and Mr. Reads is no exwere struck with the popular expression of noterious concerning G w. Gerham and Mr. by a present one. There was upon his lips of the time if these gentlemen, instead of confining their elequence to a political cancus, had stepped out before the State and given opinions. But this did not run in thei vein, and they have both been content-even now in time of war, of national troubles and national assembly of partizan chiefs, met to concoct party schemes for party u.e. For this Mc. personal staff, has performed at Newbern one | Now, if the representations of Mr. Reale's speech in caucus be true-ond, there is much in his speech before the Schate to justify a With his little band of thoroughly disci- belief in them-then he was the last man in carrying four largy guns, well manued and ments) with recoil from the compliment as copulpped, and tying close into the beach direct- they never have done from the Yankoes by under the fire of one of the forts at New- bullets. The loyal officers and men will ask bern. The redoubtable Captain of the formi- themselves (no longer understanding political dible measure escaped by jumping overboard. | dodges) how they have deserved that Concen-It is creditable to the remaining officers and | tien agitators of North Carolina should become crew, that they made a shout fight; but Col. the medium of thanks to them, for patriotic Wood was too much for them and they were enlistment for the war-seeing that the whole obliged to succumb. The boat was fairly course of this agitation has been to prevent enand having no steam up, our Colonel was my Reade and his agitating friends may be assured, able to bring her cif. He was therefore com- that the soldiers know howto appreciate these quiled to reinquish his prize to destruction. frontes, however they may be hid under The explosion of her magazine was heard for the garb of smooth diction. They put the miles and her shell rent the air for several | Sanator's resolution of thanks on record along

### name of Jacks in, and estimate both alike. Agitation Meeting in Gaston.

This heroic alee I ad is lustre to our arms, | The sequal to an agitation meeting in Gasinvigorates the popular could ence in our ton, as it has been reported to us, is on a parcause and reflects the highest honor on the with the celebrated outpouring at Guilford, under the auspices of Hon, R. P. Dick and We had the pleasure of meeting with Cole- D. F. Caldwell. At the Gaston meeting, the nel Wood, who adds to the quality of an ex- bogs yielded the floor to feur soldiers, two of cellent efficer, that of an accomplished and whom had lost arms in the service of their country. These mutilated heroes advanced to the Chairman's seat after the meeting had INQUIRY -We wish to know what Route | been organized, and demanded to see the res-Agent was in charge of the Mails on the olutions, and after examining them the sol-Railroad on Tuesday diers immediately tore them to atoms, and last ! The packages of The Confederate for | then called for an adjournment. The argu-Lauisburg and Oxford of that date, we learn, | ment was irresistible, and amid commotion the

were sent, for one of the Editors superintend- These premonitory symptoms of civil war of the putting up of the mails of that date | ought to suffice, to any well-disposed citizen, We have reas in to believe there is foul play | for evidence of the agitating and dangerous in forwarding this paper on that route, and tendency of these Convention meetings. Are we are determined to ferret it out. We fear the leaders prepared to assume the championour paper is purposely missent. A rigid in- ship of counter-revolution? The indications point to this as the sure solution of their policy.

> The Government cannot close its eyes to this positive tendency. We adjure our fellow-citizens to pause and retrace their steps, ere the fatal plunge be taken.

> GEN. HUMPHREY MARSHALL .- The Chattanooga Rebel says : "Gen. Humphrey Marshall is a caddidate for Congress from the State of Kentucky. As he weighs about five hundred pounds, the presumption is, that if elected, he will be able to fill his seat. He is much better qualified for Congress than for Light In-

We are glad to announce the arrival, a day or two since, in this city, of Capt. Alfred during last summer. About 10 o'clock in the night he heard some noise, and taking his gun, went out in his yard to see what was the matter. On reaching the corner of the house he was called on to "surrender;" whereupon he immediately raised his gun to fire at the Yankee demanding it. The cap unfortunately burst, and while attempting a second time to fire off his gun, he was seized by twenty-five or thirty Yankees, who were secreted under and around his house. He was taken and. carried to Washington and placed in the dungeon of the jail, where he remained eight days ; after which he was sent to Fort Mellenry, near Baltimore, where he renained in close confinement until a few days since, when he was

Capt Stanly's sufferings were very severe, of J. W. Snyder. having to sleep on a hard floor, and with but one blanket, (which he furnished himself.)-He bore them, however, with the most heroic endurance, evincing during the whole time. great determination and boldness, and openly manifested upon every occasion his hatred for the enemy, and his disregard and contempt for their maignity; and though now nearly sixty years old, he looks as well, if not better, than before his long imprisonment, A man of his indomitable spirit and conscientious devetion to his country, can never be subfaced. Capt. Stanly has been of great service to our cause in the Eastern part of the State: long may be live to enjoy the reward to which his merired services entitle him. He is a brother of the bogus Gov. Edward Stanly.

LECTURES.-We are pleased to learn that Di. Moses D. Hoge, of Richmond, has consent ed to deliver two Leatures in this city, befor the Young Men's Christian Association. The time will be hereafter designated.

Dr. Hoge is well known as one of the ablest men in the country, and his Lectures will be of the highest interest.

A New Dates. - We are in receipt of the

first number of the " Daily North Carolinian." published at Favestevide, P. J. Sinclair, Esq., Editor. The Editor closes an article giving his "Views," with the following paragraph: " In this war, forced upon us by an unrelenting and wicked for, we are fighting for | making their escape by a monatain road, passeverything we hold dear .- for life, liberty, ling between two of our columns, with all their pr perty and for eary existence. All of our we believe, desire this war to end -This desire is entertained from the lowest to the nighest. All want prace. The ending of this war in any way, except by securing our ndependence, would not be peace, we four, but war. The object of the enemy is not to restore us to fellowship, but to whip us into subjection. Miserable indeed would be our lot, could they accomplish their hellish deign. But it is not so; we can never be subjugated, by the enemy, if we be true to our-

The Private Soldier. spared no detail, but was remarkable for few days after, he was elected to the vacant | The private soldiers in our ranks are the i quals of our others, in social rank and in noval and in electual worth. The failures of some efficiers to remember this, his preduced tion among the privates. And, in any the officers of companies, can do more than of our rights. can be a complished by the most stringent | We learned, however, from gentlemen wh Reade, it would have been altogether worthy | legislation. Whilst deep ine should be secrely | were present, that the disorder coused by a enforced upon bad men. Rindsees and sym- | few soldiers, on farlough, and the boys of the | pathy should be universally shown to the town, wisso great that the attempts of Mesos after so long service as they have rendered, I meeting proved entire faitures. Scarcely a the people the benefit of their enters | and such privations and perils as they have | word that they intered could be heard by endured, they should long for a return to half the audience, home and its dear ones. A judicious system | A series of resolutions was offered and passof furloughs, such as our commanding tiene- | ed by the meeting, but we know but lit le of rals have established, and a systemactic regard I their character, as our informant could not peril-to limit their all of service, to the small | for the feelings of the men at all times, will go | hear them read. The only thing definite that farther than any other means to prevent | we could learn about them is that they recomstruguling and describer. The officer who I mend a State Convention. avails himself of his petry rock to inflet un- We understand that there was a large num-Reade has been rewarded with two high offices. | Lecessary barthers open those in the ranks, or | beref people in the Court House, but the who undertakes to make them feel by his con- number who remained outside was estimated ouet that they are inferior beings, is a worse as much larger. enchy of his country than the Yankees. The | We deem it proper to state these facts besuperior efficers should look carefully into the | cause of the conflicting statements that we see manner in which subordinates exercise their in our exchanges, some of which are calculated place! Markes, he succeeded in boarding that body to offer that vote of thanks. Johns anthority. Our army is not a standing army; to produce errone as impressions. As samples, the matter now) the timberst "Underwriter," ston's brigade (we speak for one of its regi- our men are not the necessary rank and file | we copy two of these notices schom the Yankees buy up at five hundred offers a head, and cuff and keck ab ut like galley slaves. On the contrary, they are the equals in all that constitute good manhood of the officers who command them, and, whilst obedience is strictly enforced, should no more be permitted to forget that they are gentlemen than that they are soldiers .--Every efficer of a company should consider a State Convention. We expect the prohimself the head of a family, and study the wants and respect the feelings of those under him as he would his own children.

## [For The Confederate.

## Attention Ladies.

any young lady neless she writes to us first, as this would be going beyond the limits of our privileges. Ludes, a chance is offered for Screl in your letters; they will be thankfully received and promply responded to. It is hoped and believed that all concerned will be benefitted by this notice, and many an aching heart relieved by the same.

Young Men or Co., K., 12th Regiment, N. C., Troops. Christian Advocate and Recorder copy.

We learn by a gentleman who came up on the York river railroad, that two transparts, convoyed by a gamboat, were near West Point vesterday. The Yankees, reported to be three thousand strong, are said to be advancing up the Penicsula. On Friday last, twenty-five of our cavalry were captured at a ball in Gloucester county. They had been home recruiting, and the house where they were receiving the hospitality of their friends was surrended, and the party taken.—Rich-

mond Sentinel, Feb. 4.

a suitable badge, with the cross of the Legion | who had assembled at the Episcopal church similar to those presented by the Great Napo-leon to his veterans, and which was considered that point in the services where the officiating the highest mark of esteem a soldier could minister prays for the welfare of "the Presiwear by the entire French nation.

The rumor that Suffolk was being again occupied by Yankee troops, is, we are assured, wholly without foundation. A gentleman who was there Tuesday, states that there is not a Yankee soidier, white or black, in the Latest from the North.

The Richmond-Sentinel has received from Stanly, of Beaufort County. Capt. Stanly the signal corps office a copy of the New was taken prisoner by the enemy almost time. York Herald, of Monday last, the 1st inst.— The following is an account of the CAPTURE OF A YANKEE ARMY TRAIN-SEVERE

FIGHT IN HARDY COUNTY, VA. The following dispatch is telegraphed to the New York papers: HEADQ'RS DEP'T WESTERN VIRGINIA, )

January 31, 1864. Again we are in the midst of excitement and activity, caused by a severe conflict that took place yesterd w afternoon in the neighborhood of Williamsport, Hardy county, and which lasted, with considerable persistence and severity, for four hours. On Thursday night a train of about eighty

wagons was sent out from New Creek, heavily iden with commissary stores for the garrison at Petersburg, and accompanying the train was an escort of 800 men, being detachments from the 231 Illuois, (Irisn Brigade,) 4th Virginia infantry, and 100 of the Ringgold cavalry battalion, the whole under command

Nothing unusual occurred until the train got about three miles south of Williamsport, when it was suddently set upon at different points by open and concealed forces of the

Although somewhat surprised by the suddenness of the attack, the guard at once formed and deployed for action, Then it was that a hand fight ensued, commencing at 3 o'clock in the afternoon and lasting for over four hours, at the expiration of which time it was found that we had about 80 in killed and wou ded. rank and file. The enemy's loss is said to be about 100.

In the early part of the fight the rebels opened fire from four rieces of artillery. The superiority of the enemy's strength-there being in all about 2,000 men-also gave them an advantage in our flanking movements, and the enemy exercised his ingenuity simultaneously to operate on the front, rear and flanks of Col. Sayder's command.

The enemy, however, completely failed of his object, which se med to be to try to sarround, and, if possible, to capture the whole party. Several times the rebel lines were broken, and several times the rebel charges were repulsed.

At last, as night close I, the superior numbers of the rebels, and not their great fighting qualities, gained them a success.

At one time the train was in a fair way of being entirely saved; but owing to the exertable skedadling propensities of sone few of the teamsters, and the effect of their conduct on others, a kind of panic was the result. A portion of Le train was saved, notwithstanding above mentioned inteforumes On bearing of the engagement, Col. Mulligan at once sent reinforcements to Col. Sayder.

A later dispatch than the above, says that the command of Col. Thorburn, which comprised the garrison at Petersburg, had succeeded a trains, guns, &c. The dispatch says that next morning General

Early shelled the evacuated fortifications. A dispatch from Washington states that dispatches had been received at the Yankee War Department, from General Kelly, confirming the capture of the trains above allu led to.

FROM EAST TENNESSEE.

The latest dispatch from Knoxville and nonness that the rebels had captured and whole would has placed at their disposal, one testimony derived from the General and made would have placed at their disposal, one or from any single circumstance attending its "changed his front," and occupied the rich sentiment which is decreased by the singular formation or adoption. It is, moreover, at ward Valley of Tennessee, upon which the Union incompatency of their flourness to solve the with all the regular bless of rich remaindant. army depended for subsistence.

[From the Greensboro "Way of the World."] The Meeting.

We did not attend the meeting held in this no li tle amount of disaffect on and indigna- | place, on Saturday last, because we believe that meetings of this kind at the present time, are tem of measures, which looks to the removal productive of no good, but tend to produce of the great evils of stranging and describer, dissention among our people, at a time when the officers of the army, and especially we should be united, as one man, in direct

gravate soldiers. It is natural enough that, It. P Dick and D. F. Caldwell to address the

The Raleigh Standard says:

Public Meeting in Greensborough - We learn that the Conservative mass meeting held in Greensboro on Saturday last, was composed of at least one thousand persons. Specches were made by R. P. Da k and D. F. Caldwell, E-springs. The feeling was unanimously for ceedings in time for our next issue.

The Charlotte Democrat says:

Some of the Fruits .- We understand that a great deal of disorder occurred in Greensboro on Saturday last, on the occasion of holding a "public meeting" by the friends of the Convention movement. There was some fighting and much confusion. Occurrances like this Notice is hereby given to the Ludies of are to be regretted, but they are nothing but Warren, Halifax, Franklin and Nash, and the | what we expected to result from movements | ancient custom, we will cease paying our ad- | They are some of the fruits of the Convention | dresses to our Lady friends of the aforesaid | movement. The true friends of peace ought counties, as this is Leep year; and being to discountenance all such movements, and advocates of Woman's Rights, do each and refrain from everything that will cause lead every one of us bind ours dies not to write to | feering and contention among our own people.

WHAT WE MAY ALL EXPECT.-The Federal commander at Vicksburg has banished | item in the business of newspaper making .the Episcopal church on Christmas day, while the efficiating minister was reading the prayer for the President of the United States. It appears that when Vicksburg fell into the hands of the enemy, the Epise pal ministers all left the city, and the members of the church generally absented themselves from the sunctuary. The Federal efficer, however, had given a pledge that on Christmas day the prayer for President Lincoln should be omitted. But this like all Yankee pledges, was given without any in ention of being kept. It had the effect, however, of securing a respectable congregation of citizens. But when the official clergyman praycd andibly for the Yankee President and Congress, a number of these citizens rese from their knees and left the house. Whereupon, on the 27th; the Provost Marshal issued an order, in which "the following named persons -Miss Kate Barnett, Miss Ella Barnett, Miss Laura Latham, Miss Ellie Martin and Mrs. Gen. Magruder has issued a general order | Mary Moore-having acted disrespectfully tothat all non-commissioned officers and privates | wards the President and Government of the who distinguished themselves in any engage- United States, and having insulted the officers, ment in his command shall be presented with | soldiers and loyal citizens of the United States, on Honor engraved on it. The badge is in Vicksburg, on Christmas day, for divine dent of the United States, and all others in authority," are hereby banished, and will leave the Federal lines within forty-eight hours, under penalty of imprisonment."-N. C. Presbyterian.

> If the ant gives an example of industry, it is much more than a good many uncles do.

Reproof to the Doubters.

in the South.

Times refers to the undoubting faith of the North that the Stars and Stripes will ultimately assert their ascendancy over the seceded States, and contrasts this firm assurance with the absurd and irrational despondency and doubt which all our marvellous military successes have not been able to dispel from some minds

The Times's correspondent will do us a service if he can shove the croakers and grumblers into a more hopeful and manly attitude; but we submit that they are not the true exponents of the spirit and sentiment of the country. Coming in contact chiefly with citizens, and not with soldiers, it is natural that a stranger should express the opinions we find in the letters of the limes. But the country is now to be found in the army, not among those who stay at home. The heart, the brains, the bravery, the patriotism, the chivalry of the Confederate States are to be found in front of the foe, and not in the pursuits of civil life. We must look to the army if we want to know whether the faith and hope of the South are equal to the hope and faith of, in the doctrine of secession," and then "voted the North in the issue of the contest. And never did hope and faith burn brighter in human hearts than in those which are ready to shed their last drop of blood in the cause. It is stated by those who have recently visited the army that it is really a relief to get away from the gloomy atmosphere of trade and speculation and mingle with the fighting men; it raises the spirits, strengthens the faith, and animates the hope to come in contact with the veterans who, for three years, have fought triumphantly against the greatest odds the North could

hundred times before. We do not consider that all the non-compondent. But many of them are old men and unmanued by the infirmities of age, and, many more so immersed in the pursuits of ism has nearly died out. Others are naturally timid, and have the instinct of self-preservation, which has kept them out of the army unduly developed. Others are fault-finders and factionists, who are more intent upon gratifying their personal prejudices than solicitous for the success of the cause. there are the constitutional croakers, the froms and who are never so happy as when they are miserable. The smallest cloud in the sky is magnified into a coming thunder storm, and a regular thunder storm into the end of their utterances of exultation are as lumbuineacy of good fortune. If they were good or to the army.

bring, and who feel as sure that they can whip

her again as that they have whipped her a

of our home people which is vexing the ears people, we might well despete of the fature .- I full part of its long article: But the army is the people, and the army never doubts, and has as hittle respect for the crockers in its rear as the open-enemies in its front. Union—that there is no help from oppression And the large majority even of those who me except by recountion; in other words, that the main at home never permits themselves to. Somes are the creatures and dependents of the question the ultimate result of the contest - Federal Government, and of course subject to the resources in men and men's which the we humbly submit, it is unsupported by any difficulties of our flure-left affairs, and their government, and of the moderhood indepenmodel that femry of exchange and prosputers. In one of the States, as they such produces has in mostly after following exigences of the sec- been practically displayed in their separate casion. But were they to doubt for a morning organizations thee 1877. We hald that as not the unit case surfaces of the Samb, there was id I State could originally have been found into be preparations for such an execute from the | the Union, note can be forced to remain in, South as has not been vitaresed since the or rather be prevented from voint out -children of Israel left Light. If we have not Heaven forbid that such an extreme result hope in the final transpirer varieties, what is heald by presented to us as the only afternoon earlily thing have we becope in? Notice tive against aggression upon our news! W of caratry, to loge of home, no hope of namen happiness in me finants per sitter us, the continue my should notice our case of men to recting place for the days's weary det, exect to be the darger tably in the law. Left them the Ararat of Southern In begandance. - Kinds | we deep that will we acquesced the lare ac-

NUT FOR THE UNIVERS -- A Lynchburg soldier, writing from the krany of Northern | the States do not yield to this, our resona-Virginia to a relative in that city, says: . | ble and Constitutional request, we will leave

"I arrived here on yesterday and was hear. Them, and leave them forever. none of the grandling, cooking and discontent here that yex I and frette line with some of the miserable and cowardly chillians not gaged in gobbling up all the Confederate dare, to preach up subjuganou, sta varion det., det, while at the same time they are in a more prosperous condition than they ever were before. We are the sole stillaters, but here you find no grambling. At least a dozen members of my company are baref ofed now, and no shoes to be had, and yet they uncomplainingly do duty."

A SENATOR'S OPINION .-- The Columbia Carolinian says: " A Senator now in the Confest rate Congress writes home to a relative in South Carolina, that ia two months from this time our carrency will be worth more than it has yet been during the war; to buy little and cautiously, and to sell freely. The advice is from a source which makes it worth remembering.'

Mrs. S. C. Law, at the head of a celega- which perpenates it, for the simple reason tion of lakes, passed through Atlanta last that it will work a radical change in the Con-Thursday, in charge of five bundred blankets still ion of government; that this rectional and fixeen has dred pair of socks, designed for | majority will neverticless, as a matter of the needy soldiers of General Lee's army .- | course, hold on to the government and proclaim Tris munificent domation to the gallant men | the Union still in being; that the only alterof the Tomessee army, says the Atlanta indicateful to the minority of the States will be adjoining counties, that in accordance with an 'to excite the people against our authorities. Appeal, is the free will offering of the ladies to will done or secole from such a government of Columbus, Georgia.

THE PRICE OF PAPER .- A bill was presented at the office vesterday, says the Atlanta Confederacy' of one thousand six hundred and fifty dollars, for cleves bundles of paper! In the following language of Mr. J. Berson, "as times of peace, paper was the least expensive containing the true doctrine on the subject," M mbers of Congress need not worry the brains about the suppression of Confederate newspapers. The paper mills at this increase, will soon effectually put an end to them all.

Dewn of Col. Shaw, of the 8th N. C. Regiment.

With deep regret we learn the death of this gallant officer. He was shot through the head by the chemy's pickets, it one o'clock Tuesday morning, in an advence wards Newbern. His body arrived at Wel-

d to on yesterday intribing. Colonel Shaw was a prominent man in North Carolina. He was a Northern-born man, but in early life settled in the Chowan region of his adopted State. After serving repeated y in the Legislature, he was elected to the old Union Congress, in which he served one or more terms. He was an old Democrat, and many a crack have we had at him ere the time came, when old issues should be buried under the ruins of the old and rotten Government, under which they arose and lived, and all true men should interlock shields for the defence of our firesides, lives and liberties. Colonel Shaw proved himself to be a true man. A member of the Convention which took North Carolina out of the Union by a unanimous vote, he never, after putting his hand to the pleagh, looked back. In command at Reanoke Island when it fell, he was taken prisoner, and when exchanged, immédiately re-entered the service, his devotion to which he has sealed with his life's blood .- Peterburg Register.

See Sale of Negroes at Franklinton to-morrow, on the arrival of the cars from Raleigh.

From the Fayetteville Charver.

The Richmond correspondent of the London | The Standard on the Right of Secession. We have received a letter from a subscriber in Franklin county, of which the following is

"As the adherents of the Standard are trying, for effect, to blend the present friends of Southern liberty with the original constitutional secessionists, and also assert the converse, viz: that the Standard's party is composed of those who denied the constitutional right of secession; and as, to this end, they deny your charge that the Standard ever advocated and taught the doctrine of secession, I request that you publish such extracts from your files of that paper as prove its advocacy of that doctrine-not to satisfy me, or any intelligent reader of the Standard, but to silence unscrupulous demagogues, and enlighten the credulous ignorant." It is probable that these Franklin county followers of the Standard have been misled by

that paper of the 8th ult., in which it is said: " Nor is it true that we "educated the people them into the present war." We never maintained the doctrine of secession as practiced by the cotton States, and we resisted secession up

to the last moment." In reply to this a contemporary very pertinently asks. " if the Standard did not maintain the doctrine as practiced by the cotton States," what sort of doctrine of secession was that it did maintain? To this of course the Standard has not ventured to reply, for it is not easy to conceive of more than two kinds of secession, viz: peaceable secession, and secession with war as a consequence. The cotton States, as is well known, always contended for the right of perceable secession: batants of the country are faithless and des. | and we think the Standard will hardly pretend that it went for the other sort of seves-

But we intend to comply with our corresmoney-getting, that the sentiment of patriot- | pondent's request, by showing that the Standard did maintain." the right of secession," without any onalification about the cotton States or anything else. And what is very remarkable, it maintained this doctrine for eleven years, viz: from 1850 to 1861-how much early r than 1850 we are not at present prepared to say It is not its habits to stick to any one thing long, but this dectrine of and bats and owls, who delight in darkness, secessive appears to have been an exception -persisted for at least eleven years, long enough, as we have said, to "educate the

long editorial article on the appointment of a int select committee on Federal Relations by ous as the crowing of a Shanghea cock, and | t e Legislature. Our readers will remember the intimate in every time a doubt of the perma, great struggle of that year in relation to the admission of California, the imperfect execution for anything, if they were even fit to be caten. | of the feguive slave law, and the throats of its their necks ought to be wrung, and their car- repeal. These were the matters referred to casses, carefully packed in sait and fee, seat | that j intermedities, and on them the Stan dard dwe t at length. It is said that the Without hope and faith neither man ner people should "assert and maintain" their nation was ever successful. If that minority | rights, and that their Representatives should of the world with their disconsolate hostings | Standard proceeded to declare them for that were a fair representation of the Confederate body. The following is the close and mate-"We have heard the idea recently expressed

ti had thorges on the slavery question ne are the same time desermined that agranou shall at cease, and that the fugitive slave ow shall be on longed in its leafer and sport, and that if the

tily greeted by the communies. I have heard gentlemend that the word secods, and it "This is notime to dispute about terms. If we control or sea to use the word re olution. exposed to danger at home, but who are en- both. The people understand that, they will commod it if the fugitive slave law be rep aled. thoney that comes in their reach and then | criffices warked assaults upon the rights of e salve States be continued in the balls of

the emminga Congress. Now it this be not maintaining the right of er ssion-of soccession as controll tinguished from a volution-of perceable secosion, and wir lant qualification, we would like to know what would be? Dot hear the Standard again, nearly a year

after the above:

From the Standard of Sept. 3d, 1851. "We hold, as we have mailtainly hold, that no State can secode without just cause; that, in other words, the Constitution must be pal-

relly violated and the compact broken, before as latane can be released. We hold, as we have uniformly held, that if this compact should be broken, the get will be an act of revolution on the part of the sectional majority and providency goards for their future secarry; and that, in so deing, they will go forward under the authority of sovereign States, thus released from their obligations to the compact by the act or the amjority," &c

"Are we, then, to stand to our arms? No has much be the last resource, not to be hought of until much longer and greater sufferious. We must have justionee and longer. endurance with our brothrea while under delusion-rave them time for reflection and experionce of densequences-keep ourselves in a situation to profit by the chapter of accideuts; and separate from our companions (not revolt from our rabers) only when the sole alternatives left are the dissolution of our Union with them or a sobmission to a g verument without limitation of powers.

In the above, the Standard itself plainly preached the doctrine of secession, and it inincluded Mr. Jefferson as its authority for the distinction between secession and revoluion. Revolution nobody denies the right of, when evils become autolerable. Mr. Jefferson and the Standard were careful to have it understood that it was not revolution ("not revolt from our rulers") that they meant-it was something else. What else? Mr. Jefferson calls it "separation from our companions." He lived at a period when the people had not been "educated" in the doctine of secession, and therefore approached it cautiously, gingerly. Fifty years afterwards the Stan lard calls it the right to "withdraw

Well, this was in 1851. Ten years later, in October 1861, (see Standard, Oct. 30, 1861.) the Standard says that North Carolina seceded in May"-not revolted, but seceded The Editor of the Standard was a member of the Convention which thus "secoded," and h voted for the Ordinance of secession. Di he not believe in the right of secession -did not "maintain" that right, -when he so vote . If we may believe the Standard of to

ult., he did not. But the act and his previous declarations make it perfectly plan that

But this is not all. In the same article of

the same paper (October 30th 1861,) the Standard said "As soon as Lincoln called for troops to make war on the South, we denounced him as a usurper, and turned our back on the old Union without end. We did this, toe, with

the most entire consistency, for WE HAD AL-

WAYS HELD THAT THE STATES HAD A RIGHT TO SECEDE FOR CAUSE." " A right to secede for cause," was the identical doctrine taught by the "Cotton State politicians. And it was that very " right to secede for cause" which the Cotton States exercised in 1860. The "cause" which they assigned (an insufficient one we thought for destroying the Union,) was the election of a Black Republican, sectional ticket to the chief office of the Union. It was the identical causo repeatedly assigned by the Standard as sufficient to justify-to make necessary-their exercise of the "right of secession." not think the Standard will have the hardihood to deny this. But if it be denied, why we have before us another search through its

files in 1856 when Fremont and Dayton were candidates. We have made these extracts from the Standard's more cautious leading articlesthey were written when secessionists and secession were somewhat under a cloud, its advocates having been forced by the people to " acquiesce " (such was the cant language of that day and used by the Standard itself above) in the Compromise measures of 1850. We have not taken a single extract from the more violent and unguarded declarations of the-Standard in the hot political campaigns between 1849 and 1860, in which it was the leading spirit of the secession party of North Carolina, and denounced as unsound or traitorous every distinguished man of the old whig and anti-secession party. We think we have given the information desired by our correspondent and established our own opinion that the Standard had educated the people in the doctrine of secession." But if any one should pretend that the above is not sufficient evidence, thire is plenty more to be had.

### [For The Confederate. CAMP NEAR LIBERTY MILLS, VA., February 2, 1864.

Messrs, Eddors :- 1 had the pleasure to-day of seing the first number of your Daily Confederate. Allow me to express to you my delight at seeing you take so bold a stand in defence of our much beloved though persecuted Confederacy. Persecuted, not by those whom it would seem have some reason to complain, not by the soldiers who have met, repulsed and routed on more than twenty fields "the grandest army the world ever saw," not by those who have withstood the toils and privations of camp for almost three years; not the vigitant sentinel who walks his pos through snow and ice; not the weary and hungry soldier who rolls himself in his Hanket and lies down upon the cold ground or snow for sleep; not the good Confederate by Foldier-he knows the worth of Laberty and is wiling to make the sacrifice; but he who has done nothing but live in case during our whole struggle, while his neighbor has stood as a wall of fice in defence of his property all In view of the eigentic efforts of the fee, and lits physical electrical. So has assumption, a this time; the poor grouker who has remains cd at home too much of a coward to defend whole would has placed at their disposal, our testimony derived from the Classi mien uself, I his home and preperty, but perhaps holds a civil office and is therefore exempt from military duty; it may be a J. P. or a Mititia Lieutenant with a bread scripe on his pants.

> I have met some of this class who seem to timak that because they can write J. P. or Lt. after their names, that it is their special bush ness to sit in judgment on the anairs of the Government and its officers, both civil and mistary, to find fault of the Administration and an those was would prosecute the. war They preach treason, and if possible would thereby discostrate and disgrace the army.-This disloyar, Louis finding, office-scoots dron in North Carolina, have labored los to do fi et the Army, but have faded me signally. The soldier turns to their whisper of tres na deaf car, and commands the "aw og '- be cone' with your croaking; have no confi . Lee in the coward's teachings we will be free, or fill a soldier's honore dray, as many as good as we have alread gone. It is sweet to die in defence of ou

Let all those who feel one spark of patriot ism come to our assistance. Now is the ac cepted time. The young Inen who refuses t come, though he may be an exempt, deserve not the name of a freemeta. Mighty hos are being assembled for our subjugation : cor sider well your condition should they succee Let us present a united front and put fort one more effort, and we are a free people. must not be a partial effort-not only of the army, but of the whole people. There work for all to do. Let these who cann bear a musket go to their work-shops farms; let the sol hers be fed as well as pos bie; let lim know that he is cared for; the his wife and little ones are not neglected ! the wealthy around them; let the love of ga cease; let all determine to do their duty, a there is no more doubt about our freedom th that the sun shines. Give the army the proj encouragement from bome, and it is invinci

I have been a close observer of the army Northern Virginia, and say to-day, that i in bester condition, more determined than has ever been heretelore. We would say the faultfinding croaker-"get thee behi us -we will not heel thy teachings, I yield cheerful abodience to those in author over us, most of whom we are proud of, especially our President Jefferson Davis, Governor Vance. We call upon the lost people of the old North State to hold in che the disloyal element and save untarnished t brightest page of her History.

-the combined forces of all Yaukeedom of

The Chaplain of the Haopital, gives N. C. Christian Advocate the following lis soldiers who have recently died in Gen Hespital No. 9, Richmond, Va. .

Privates, H. E. Bowen, Co. F. 4th R. ment N. C. J. Btien, Co. B. 47th R ment N. C. E. Sutton, Co. I, 34th Regin N. C. M. B. Philips, Co. C, 20th Regin N. C. H. Turner, Co. C, 46th Regimen C. J. H. Yarbrough, Co. K, 44th Regir N. C. J. A. Battle, Co. C. 2d Regimen C. S. Corkran, Co. 1, 32d Regiment 1 P. B. Warlick, Ce. B. 11th Regiment N B, Ethridge, Co, I. 15th Regiment N. C. E. West, Co. A, 46th Regiment N. C.

NOBLE LITTLE GIRL.-Miss Rebecca of Amite county, Miss., a little girl a thirteen years of age, has sent to one so within the past two years, over two hun yards of jeans, several home made blan and many pairs of socks, mostly the wor her own hands. Sho has set a most if example, and deserves much praise.

Absolute confiscation is a necessity of wicked war. If Lincoln were an ord despot he might pardon his rebellious jects, and preserve the old order of things few leaders executed, a greater number ished, the people disarmed, these mea would suffice for vengeance and for safe His soldiers, ordinary boors of the con caught up and stuffed into uniform, wou obedient to orders, and contented with petry stipend. Southern youth would be scribed ; Alabama regiments would be s the Northern Lakes, and Massachusetts ( would serve in Souisiana. Thus each r the country would be held by alien so and any outbreak could be easily cru